### BYNUM AND THE MILLS BILL

His Pretensions as the Wage-Earners' and Farmers' Friend Now Exploded.

A Randall Democrat's Views of the Men Who Are Trying to Drive Away Needed Capital and Enterprise from This State.

Mr. Bynum, who, as a Democratic congressional candidate in this district, is now posing as a friend of the wage-earner and farmer in his support of the Mills bill, is having his pretensions badly exploded by the men who have occasion to study markets more than maxims. C. A. Scott, of the firm of Scott & Co., fron-roofing manufacturers, of Cincinnati, O., a Randall Democrat, who will vote for Harrison and Morton, was here yesterday, and in conversation with a Journal reporter took occasion to refute a few of the misrepresentations which that congressional champion of free trade is spreading throughout this district. "That you may see I have had occasion to study Mr. Bynum's statements closely," said Mr. Scott, "I beg leave to remind you that I was one of a party of gentlemen who, last spring, negotiated with the officers of your Consumers' Natural-gas Company and other citizens for the purpose of locating a rolling-mill plant in your city to make sheet-iron and sheet-steel. Later on another company entered into a similar negotiation for the planting of another sheet rolling-mill here. The two would have disbursed over \$1,000 per day to the wage-earners of this city. The Mills bill suspended all negotiations. The projectors of these enterprises, being practical men, knew well that neither sheet-iron nor steel could be manufactured here to successfully confront free tin plates in the markets, except at a reduction of labor cost below the foreign standard of \$15 per ton less, or one-third of what it is here."

"Are you disposed to hold Mr. Bynum responsible for the failure of these enterprises?" "I am to the extent of his influence in the support of the Milis bill, and I look upon his record in that respect as damaging to the best interests of this vicinity. Was it not in the nature of mutual prosperity to your section, your wage-earners, your farmit not aiding and abetting the guidance of legislation adverse to your section that engaged Mr. Bynum's co-operation for the passage of the Mills bill that precluded the settlements of these rolling-mills in your locality? Was he not assisting in pulling down what your negotiations were building up! Mr. Bynum's vote for free tin-plates places him on record in opposition to the manufacture of tin-plate here. We made them once, but the duty being inadequate and less than other articles in the sheet-metal schedule, enabled English competition to bank the fires of our four tin-plate mills, in consequence of an incongruity assessing tin-plates only 34 per cent. duty, when the iron of which they were made was assessed 78 per cent. The restorasheet rolling-mills to our capacity, which, taken in connection with our present capacity for sheet-iron and steel manufacture, that free tinplates would destroy, would employ over 130,000 persons, with an annual pay-roll \$40,000,000, or \$50,000,000 annual value of production."

"What is your opinion of Mr. Bynum's argument in favor of remitting duties on raw mate-

"I consider it specious and unsound. Mr. Bynum pleads cheaper material for the wageearners of his district, to enable them to secure a larger market in which to sell their products. The cheaper materials of Mr. Bynum's phraseology include the corollary of delivery from the forests and mines in the gratuities of the wageearner's emoluments. The term raw materials is a misnemer in dialects, when the magic touch of human labor is required to develop production for the hand that last held them. In the usual division of labor the unfinished product of one man becomes the raw material of his industrial successor. If each man insists that every article he buys shall be considered raw material and placed on the free list, and that every article which he sells shall be a manufactured product and protected, a practical solution of the problem of tariff construction is impossible.

"Mr. Bynum is willing to answer to 15,000 farmers concerning his fidelity in demanding a reduction of taxes upon everything they consume. This to another assumption conspicuous for its paucity of reasoning and argument. What taxes and reductions does he make farmers the beneficiaries of? It is not on protective duties, for those do not tax the consumer. Where he pays no tax none can be collected, hence, no reduction of taxes where none exist. Let the farmer compute his annual purchase by the percentage on the commodities after allowing the manufacturer 10 to 15 per cent. for legitimate expenses and he will realize that the ery of reduction of taxes is a sham and a myth. The only increase over foreign prices goes to the wage-earners, who largely create the home market. Let the farmer then consider the loss of his home market by an augmented competition; then determine the policy of letting the tariff go. Mr. Bynum says that the farmers inquire why they should be taxed upon everything they consume, while they must find a market abroad for their surplus products.' The 'surplus products' is a mere bagatelle in comparison to the home market which he characterizes a 'stale pretext' which 'scarcely merits notice,' that consumes 92 per cent. of \$3,000,000.000 products of the farm, excepting cotton and tobacco; leaving only 8 per cent. scarecrow of a 'surplus' for the foreign markets. However, most farmers with small farms do not raise the staple crops for export. Their reliance is on such products as small fruits and vegetables, that could only find sale in a near home market. This class of farmers would be utterly ruined by free trade. I challenge free-trade doctrinaries to name an epoch of protective duties that did not decrease the cost of manufactured commodities to the farmer, and increase the price of his products," "What proportion of wage-earners are em-

ployed in this country in protected industries?"
"Nearly 3,000,000. Mr. Bynum misrepresents when he states that 'the great body of wageworkers are not employed in industries fostered by the tariff; more than four-fifths of them are at work on unprotected vocations, and that it is safe to estimate that not more than a million persons are employed in manufactories which derive any benefit from protection.' And when he says again: 'Supposing that all are men of families, not more than five millions are supported from wages derived from industries fostered by protection.' This is emphatically untrue. Such reckless statements are unpardonable; a careful analysis of the census and tariff schedule, clearly proves that over 2,500,000 wagecarners are engaged in protected industries at this period, giving allowance for increase since 1880. Allowing five to each one for family exhibit, would aggregate nearly thirteen millions supported by protection. More than that, the farmer is protected by the tariff at as high a percentage as the home competition allows the manufacturer. His wheat is protected 20 cents per bushel against the pauper labor of 9 cents a day in India and the encroachments of cheap labor from Canada. Corn, oats, rye and barley 10 cents per bushel, 15 cents a bushel on potatoes, \$2 per ton on hay, etc., yet about \$50,000,000 annual importations of farm products continue to flow,

which should be stopped."
"What do you look for in the event of the passage of the Mills bill or similar legislation by

"I anticipate trouble in the event of any further strides in that direction. The man who has an indebtedness on his home or farm will be doubly taxed to meet it, for with low prices and wages a dollar will be as difficult to obtain as two are now. I have not time to refer to half the fallacies that Mr. Bynum is seeking to impress as truth upon the voters of this concongressional district, but I do not propose that any one shall be deceived by them if they desire the facts. I have in press a pamphlet, which will be distributed gratuitously, and in which his speech, setting forth that a reduction of duties will not reduce wages,' is carefully reviewed, and the matter therein contained, I think, will disprove his assertion in the mind of every intelligent workingman who will take the trouble to send for it."

General Hovey Confident.

General Hovey spent yesterday in the city. He is suffering from a very sore throat, contracted through speaking outdoors. Although he had spoken to large audiences almost daily for the last month, he is not fatigued, and would be in excellent health but for the-trouble with his throat. He received a great many callers at his rooms at the New Denison yesterday. and to all expressed great confidence of the triumph of the Republicans in this State. "I feel very confident that we will make a gain in every county," said he, to a Journal reporter. "We

have great stacks of letters from Democratic soldiers assuring me of their support. They are not men who are proclaiming their change, because they do not desire to be harassed by their old party friends. They will go to the polls and quietly vote the Republican ticket. The second source of gain will be from the first voters. At least three-fourths of them will vote the Republican ticket. They will not cut as great a figure as the soldiers, though, because whenever we secure a Democratic soldier's vote it is practically equal to two Republican votes, The third source of gain is from the new citizens who have come into the natural-gas regions. There are a great many of these newcomers who have not been here long enough to vote, but there is a large number who will have a vote, and nearly all will support the Repub-

"Have you any estimate on the Republican "You may say that General Harrison's majority will not be less than 10,000, and I would not be surprised if it reached 15,000. There is only one thing that can possibly change the situation, and that is money. I should not be surprised if the Democrats put \$1,000,000 in the State on the day before the election. I have an idea that a large corruption fund is now being raised in the South to be put in this State. "You have been having splendid meetings

"Yes, I think I never saw the people so enthusiastic in any campaign. There are acres of people everywhere we go. I was particularly impressed by the demonstration at Muncie, Friday, and at Greencastle, Saturday. At the former place there is a club of over 500 first voters, all of whom will support the Republican ticket. I think a club of that size is something remarkable, with all the young men from one county." The General's engagements to speak include every day until the close of the campaign. He speaks to-day at Logansport, and will close his campaign in Crawford county. "If my throat does not improve I am afraid I can't speak much more," said he to the reporter, "but I can let the people see me, and I can shake hands with all of them."

Interests of the Deaf Mutes. A committee of deaf mutes, representing their class, and having the best interests of the State Deaf and Dumb Institute at heart have sent out an eight-page circular, urging non-partisan management of the benevolent institutions. The circular begins with the following appeal:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20, 1888. Our Dear Friends-We, deaf mutes of Indiana, have labored in vain since 1879 to call the attention of the Democratic administration to the mismanagement of our State benevolent institutions, especially the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. In 1879, they gave us for our superintendent a Democratic dentist from a village, a member of the School Board of Trustees. In 1885, they gave ers and the projectors of these enterprises the dentist's place to a Democratic jailer (from the that these rolling mills should be planted! Was it not aiding and abetting the guidance of legising the position of great responsibility. They "gave

us stones for bread! The Republican party has pledged itself in its platform that all the State institutions should be divorced from party control, managed on business principles, and only such men employed as are fitted by experience and education to perform the duties intelligently. As it is universally conceded that the in-stitutions cannot be reformed until the Republicans control the Legislature, so we, Democrats and Republicans alike, are fully determined to work for the success of the Republican party.

Please read what the newspapers throughout the country say of the Deaf Mute Institution.

Remember, a vote for the Republican ticket means a new management for our various State institutions

P. J. HASENSTAB, New Albany, C. O. DANTZER, Indianapolis, J. C. F. WHEELER, Vincennes. S. S. STEPHENS, Evansville, C. E. STEINWENTER, Indianapolis,

THEODORE HOLTZ, Evansville. There is then given a letter of Prof. Charles Kerney, recently mailed to all the graduates of the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Institute, in which occurs the following: "I want to ask you here a question of great importance, as to our dear alma mater, now degraded by politics. We have directed the attention of the most influential citizens of Indiana to the bad management. They are so anxious to be supplied with all the needful facts which they are to lay before the Legislature. But no work which includes the interest of the institution at heart can be well done without the active, earnest sympathy and co-operation of the deaf of Indiana. To secure their close co-speration would insure for our alma mater the vigorous and successful prosecution of the approaching Legislature. This offective and inexpensive organization would be the best working medium yet devised for the restoration of our dear alma mater to its former glory. Here is most keenly felt the want of inteiligent co-operation which means success. None could engage in a more praiseworthy and patriotic service than of actively laboring for the advancement of the institution."

The circular then, in quoting from an article by Professor Korney, recently published in the Evansville Journal, gives incidents of mismanagement in the institution, all of which it is asserted are due to the incompetency of those in control. This quotation closes with: "Practically, the institution has been a sort of practical training college for the teachers, instead of a school for the deaf. I cannot do better than to quote the words of 'Elna Keneta,' one of the teachers of the institution, who says in the New York Deaf Mutes' Journal: 'And what I saw imost made me believe I had entered the wrong institution, or that my eyes didn't see aright. The principal, I found, was ignorant of the sign language and his education below that of the average American. His spelling and grammar at first convinced me that it was the janitor was speaking to, and when he himself informed me that he was the "principle" I could not help feeling it was a joke, until I was enlightened of that truth by one of the teachers."

The last five pages offthe circular are devoted to extracts from deaf mute journals throughout the country, which condemn the management of the Indiana institution in the strongest terms. Among the papers quoted are the New York Deaf Mute Journal, Deaf Mute Optic, of Arkansas, Wisconsin Times, Deaf Mute Bulletin, of Maryland, Deaf Mute Record, of Missouri, and a number of others.

Next Thursday's Labor Demonstration. Arrangements for the demonstration in honor of General Harrison, by the workingmen of this State, in this city, next Thursday, are being rapidly perfected. Mr. John R. Rankin, chief marshal of parade, has appointed the following gentlemen to act as staff officers: John L. Mo-Farlard, chief of staff; aids, O. N. Wilmington, J. J. Twiname, H. McPeek, A. Duthie, Wm. Morse, C. F. Childers, Archie Lockwood, Samuel Hamilton, Wm. Petrie, E. G. Crawford, sr., W. A. J. Ross, Ed. Fulmer, Orvill Albro, J. T. Williams, Thos. Sherfy, John Reinchild, Andrew Barry, Wm. Cook, H. A. Pryor, John Lanferseick, L. P. McCormick, Chas. Lanier, Frank Wesbey, John Hauslenger, P. J. Freaney, Harry Hubbard, Frank Deringer, John Nethery, H. D. Mc-Donald, Wm. Ratcliffe, Robert Coyle, Chas. Perry, Geo. T. Anderson, John Stott, Robert Groff, August Rahke, Wm. Udell, Wm. Wilson, John T. Craig, Jas. Goodlett, W. H. Holland, W. A. Conner, Geo. W. Crouch, T. J. Carter, J. Q. Hicks, W. P. Cook, Henry Miller, M. J. Maroney, Jos. McCliman, E. G. Crawford, jr.; J. C. Webb, Wm. Neil, Arthur Rhoads, W. N.

Huey, C. A. Rodney. The first division will form on New York, right resting on Meridian, extending eastwardy, and will be composed of delegations from the Seventh congressional district. The second division will form on New York,

right resting on Meridian, extending westwardy, and will be composed of delegations from the First, Second, Third and Fourth congressional The third division will form on Ohio street right resting on Meridian, extending eastwardly,

and will be composed of delegations from the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth congressional The fourth division will form on Ohio street right resting on Meridian and extending westwardly, and will be composed of delegations

from the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth congressional districts. The line of march will be, south on Meridian to Circle, passing around on the east and south to Market; west on Market to Tennessee; south on Tennessee to Maryland; east on Maryland to Delaware; north on Delaware to Washington; east on Washington to Alabama; north on Alabama to Market; west on Market to Delaware; north on Delaware far enough to display column, when the line will be opened and General Harrison escorted through it to Tomlinson Hall. Speeches will be made by the Hon. Wm. McKinley, John Jarrett, Eccles Robinson and

others. General Butler will probably be present. Will Not Support Cleveland.

Henry D. Pierce has just returned from New York, where he has given attention to the political conditions. Concerning them be yesterday said: "Hon. Ethan Allen Doty, the leader of the mugwump faction in Brooklyn in 1884, told me he would vote for Haraison, and added the significant fact, that in his own civil-service club, precisely 89 per cent. were for protection, and would vote against Cleveland, though every man of them was for him in '84. Of the 11 per cent. who were free traders, 2 per cent. would not vote at all, a few were in doubt, and the

would vote for Harrison and Morton, though they might support Mr. Hewitt for Mayor. The former had been suspected of mugwump tendencies, being the ather-in-law and predecessor of H. G. Pearson, the postmaster of New York, who has been retained in office by Cleveland. Mr. James is now president of the Lincoln National Bank, New York, and has a large following. Mr. Devoe is the largest paint manufacturer in the world. He supported Cleveland for Governor and President." Mr. Pierce was entertained at dinner by ex-Mayor Grace to meet Mr. Ivins, who is making such telling war upon Gov. Hill. These gentlemen gave every assurance of their ability to best Hill, and said that half of their resources of attack were not shown yet. In company with Mr. Grace and Mr. Ivins, Mr. Pierce met Levi P. Morton, who expressed himself as confident of success, going even into minutiæ of figures. Mr. Morton was greatly pleased with the information he had just received relating to the co-operation of leading Prohibitionists who had decided to support both National and State Republican tickets.

The Offices They Desire.

The candidates on the Democratic county ticket seem to have adopted the old motto: "Every man for himself." There has not been a disposition to pull together at any time since the county convention was held, and recently the fight between the candidates on the ticket has become more bitter. Osterman, the nominee for treasurer, with all his friends, is laboring to defeat King, and, on the other hand, King and his friends are helping to defeat Osterman, and thereby secure control of the sheriff's office. Osterman has had a complete poll of the county made for his benefit, and is doing much other important work on his own responsibility. In his effort to be elected at the expense of Sheriff King, he is supported by the shrewdest Democratic managers. With the treasurer's office, the auditor's office, and the County Commissioners, the party has the three important offices in the court-house so far as party benefit is concerned. The sheriff's office cannot be used to any great extent as a political machine, and the Democrats therefore say they do not care for it. The treasurer has charge of the money of both county and city. and also employs more men than the sheriff. The treasurer's office is also closely connected with the auditor's office, now filled by a Democrat, and if the Democrats should succeed in electing their candidates for commissioner, their scheme would partially give them full control of the county machinery. While the fight is being made for Osterman, fully as earnest effort is being made to elect the county commissioners, who have the appointment of election inspectors.

They are working hard to secure a circuit judge. They realize that the judge can be of benefit to the party in more ways than one. All appeals in contested election cases lie to him, commissioners. Republicans are constantly being asked to support Judge Sullivan on the ground that the office is not a political one, and that the judge should reside in Indianapolis. Republicans readily understand the tactics of the Democrats, and will not be misled.

Well Pleased with the Outlook.

The Hon. W. M. Marine, of Baltimore, after speaking in many parts of his own State, and taking part in the practical Republican committee management in Maryland, came out to Indiana to continue his service. He has just closed his first series of speeches, which took him into Fountain, Vermillion, Sullivan, Monroe and Orange counties. "Sometimes," he said yesterday at the New Denison, "the rain interfered with our meetings, but I was surprised, even under these unfavorable conditions, to note the large attendance and enthusiasm of the Indiana Republicans. I knew before coming into the State that the fight was hot, but I did not expect to see the people turn out in the rain. When the weather was fine the gatherings and demonstrations were remarkable. I have seen nothing but what indicates a decisive majority in this State for Harrison and the State ticket. In every place I have spoken I have had the best assurances of many Democrats who intend to vote with the Republicans. There can be no discount on such statements, and the voting on Nov. 6 will verify them. Even in the smallest towns the meetings bring out 1,000, 1,200 or 1,500 people. I am very well pleased with the situation here. While I was told of Democrats coming over to the Republicans, I found in the towns where my appointments took me no Republicans who were going over to the Democrats.' Mr. Marine says the Maryland Republicans will secure haif the Congressional representation of that State.

General Harrison's Receptions. General Harrison had a quiet dey yesterday, attending church in the forenoon and receiving a few friends in the afternoon. Among those who called after dinner was Mr. C. H. Litchman. ex-secretary of the Knighes of Labor, who closed a long list of appointments in this State last week and came to say good-bye before proceeding to West Virginia, where he is booked for several speeches before the end of the campaign. To-day General Harrison is to have a call from the Plug-hat Republican Brigade, of Springfield O., which leaves that city at 8 o'clock this mornin. and expects to arrive here about 2 P. M. Most of the excursionists are from the Lagonda and Champien machine-shops. The latter is the largest manufacturing establishment in the world. with the exception of the Krupp gun-works, at Essen, Germany. Among the prominent Republicans who expect to accompany them, are ex-sheriff Foss Haywood, of Clark county, Ohio, and A. S. Bushnell, of the Lagonda works. The delegation will be received at the depot by the local reception committee and escorted to Tomlinson Hall, where General Harrison will address them. The only other receptions thus far fixed for the present week are those of Thursday and Saturday, the first being the day demonstration in this city.

Chairman Jewett's Campaign Fund. The \$140,000 which Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic State central committee, is said to have received last week as a homestretch campaign fund is already making trouble among the impecunious Democrats, who desire to have the handling of some part of the "boodle." A gentleman who came in from the northern part of the State yesterday reports that in one of the towns he visited the statement obtained currency that the treasurer of the Democratic county commtttee had received \$1,000 of the last remittance, and at once a rush was made for his office by all the Democratic wheel-horses in the vicinity, which rivaled any "run" ever made on a wildcat bank when the cashier and president were reported missing. Some of the applicants had no hesitancy in stating that they needed new clothes in which to prosecute the campaign, and the demand was flerce and unremitting. Unfortunately for them the treasurer had been tempted on the receipt of the money to take a "flyer" in Chicago wheat, and when they opened his box they only found \$4, but the incident will serve to remind the committee of one hundred that the balance of Mr. Jewett's \$140,000 is not likely to go to Chicago, and that it will have plenty of work on band from this time forward.

The Ben-Hur Club. The Republican club of Wingate adopted the name of the Ben-Hur Club out of compliment to the famous author of the book of that name. The club has arranged for a political meeting at Wingate to-morrow. Gen. Lew Wallace has agreed to make an address, and it will be his only political speech during the campaign, and it is unnecessary to add that it will be well worth hearing. Congressman J. T. Johnston and Capt. B. F. Hegler will also be present. It will be an all-day meeting, and the hospitable people of Wingate will spare no pains to make things pleasant for all visitors. The I., B. & W. road

will sell excursion tickets at \$1.25 for the round trip. The train leaves this city at 7:30 A. M. and

returns at 8:40 P. M.

Republicans at Traders' Point. . Dr. H. Z. Leonard, of Logansport, spoke at Traders' Point, Saturday night, to a very large and enthusiastic audience. He discussed the surplus in the government vaults that so disturbs the Democratic party, taking the position that there could not be one cent of surplus in the treasury while the nation owed a cent. He also reviewed the tariff question as presented by both of the political parties, showing plainly that the policy of the Democrats on that issue would bring about destruction to every American in-dustry. As a result of the Democratic party tinkering with the tariff, bankruptcy and poverty always followed. He urged the election of Harrison and Morton and the entire Republican

An Offer to Democrats.

A gentleman whose responsibility the Journal will wouch for has left with it his check for \$50. to be given to the man who will take the list of

Democratic ticket this fall, as claimed in the Sunday Sentinel. He says no one can show half that number. The banner referred to did not assert there were only seventeen. It read, "The 600 commercial travelers of Indianapolis are all here except seventeen; they are at Brazil." The seventeen were those who met in the office of M. O'Connor & Co., Oct. 13, and passed resolutions that the trade of the city was being damaged by the activity of the Republican commercial travelers. The gentleman who gives these facts says that the most offensive partisans among commercial travelers are two of the seventeen who were at the meeting men-

Arranging for Railroad Day. All the railroad companies are co-operating heartily with the committee on arrangements, having in charge the demonstration of the Republican railroad men here next Saturday. Only such portions of the road employes as are absolutely necessary to handle the business of the several companies will be kept at work, and the indications are that there will be a general participation of the employes in the parade and other features of the demonstration. Announcements as to the reception by General Harrison, and other matters included in the programme, have not yet been made, but the procession will traverse the principal streets of the city, and the speaking will probably take place at Tomlinson Hall.

Politics and Politicians.

Congressman Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, passed through this city last night, on his way to Michigan. He begins his canvas in this State on the 29th inst., speaking at Winchester. The First Voters' Club will meet at the courthouse at 7 o'clock this evening to attend the meeting at the corner of Illinois and McCarty streets. Joseph Murphy, the Irish orstor of Colorado, and Thomas F. Ryan will speak upon the issues of the campaign.

W. M. Marine, the Maryland Republican, who resumes his speeches to-day in this State, has been for eighteen years the orator at the annual reunions of the veterans who defended Baltimore in the war of 1812. He has seen their number reduced in that time from one hundred

## MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL

The Crime Committed by S. P. Marzin, for Which He Now Seeks Pardon.

The Application the Terry Contempt Case Raises Questions that Have Never Been Decided-Other Washington News.

MR. MARZIN'S CASE.

He Killed a Rabbi, and Now Awaits Pardon At the President's Hands. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. - Early in the seventies the Sultan sent a confidential financial agent to this country for the purpose of floating a new Turkish loan. The agent was successful, and was highly honored by the head of his nation. During his stay in this country he took out naturalization papers. The name of this agent is Stephen P. Marzin. After completing the ne gotiations he returned to Constantinople. There he found an enemy in the person of a Jewish rabbi, who had done his utmost to poison the minds of his superiors against him during his absence. Marzin, who is a very 'excitable man, in a fit of rage, one day, while the rabbi was taunting him, shot his enemy through the heart. Being an American citizen, he was tried by a United States consular court at Constantinople. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to death. The sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life by President Hayes. He was confined for several years in prison there, but during President Arthur's administration, and upon the order of that chief magistrate, the place of incarceration was changed to Albany, N. Y. Marzin was taken to that prison, where he now is. Ever since the beginning of his seatence, influential friends, comprising some of the most prominent European diplomates with whom he had been associated in former years, have been hard at work to secure his release. Upon their representations, and at their request, a special investigation was made into the case. The report is now before the President, awaiting his action. It is favorable to the prisoner. The Turkish minister here is very anxious to secure Marzin's release, and has promised the President that, in case the pardon shall be issued, his government will guarantee him a place in Constantinople, and that Marzin will enter into an agreement not to enter the limits of the United States again. It is thought that under these circumstances the President will issue the pardon. Marzin has a wife and three children awaiting him in his Eastern home.

THE TERRY CONTEMPT CASE. Questions Raised That the Supreme Court

Has Never Before Passed Upon, Washington Special to New York Sun. It is expected that the Supreme Court on Monday will render a decision in the matter of the application of Judge D. S. Terry, of California, for a writ of babeas corpus to relieve him from imprisonment in Alameda county jail, where he is confined for contempt of the United States Circuit Court for the district of California. Shellabarger and Wilson, of this city, are Judge Terry's attorneys, and the brief they have submitted in support of his petition for a writ of habeas corpus raises questions which have never before been passed upon by the Supreme when the Republican working men of this State | Court. The circumstances of Terry's commithave the gathering here and the latter having | ment for contempt in the Sharon-Hill case are too familiar to require repetition. Terry drev a knife upon officers of the court and knocked down the United States marshal in the presence of the court while Justice Field was rendering the decision in the Sharon case. He was not, bowever, within the presence of the court when

adjudged guilty of contempt. In their application for the writ Terry's counsel lay stress upon the fact that the court record does not show that Terry was in court when he was sentenced for contempt, and that no opportunity was given him to make a defense. The federal courts having limited jurisdiction, and the record not showing Terry's presence when adjudged guilty of the offense, it being a criminal case, the legal presumption to the reviewing court must be, so counsel aver, that the lower court lacked jurisdiction. Various authorities are cited to show that United States courts having limited jurisdiction, the presumption in every stage of the case in question is that the Circuit Court was without jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears from its records. The judgment in the present case was wholly independent, counsel assert, of the case on trial when the contempt was committed, and was strictly criminal in its nature, and that there can be no presumption, in the absence of Terry from the courtroom, that the court had jurisdiction in his case, because it had jurisdiction of the case on trial when the sentence was pronounced. The fact of the absence of the relator, he having no opportunity to be heard in court when adjudged guilty of contempt, goes, counsel say, directly to the power of the court to either consider the merits or render a judgment of imprisonment. It is contended that the fact of the absence from court of the relator at the time of his conviction, and the total want of notice of any such proceeding as resulted in his conviction, is one which defeats the idea of the jurisdiction of the court. To show that notice must be given in a court of limited jurisdiction, various authorities, among them decisions by Judge Cooley, Justices Field, Swayne and Wood, are cited. The point is also submitted to the court that Terry's subsequent disavowal on oath of an intended disrespect to the court purges him of contempt, and entitles the prisoner to his dis-

charge absolutely. Terry's attorney says:
"Whatever may be the view of the court regarding other points now submitted, the relator must be discharged on the ground that this court can never give its august and supreme sanction to that rule of law or practice which, without affording to a citizen accused any manner of notice or even hint regarding the accusation against him, and with no sort of opportunity to be heard, proceeds in his absence to accuse, to try, to pronounce judgment, and to or-der him to be imprisoned; this for an alleged offense committed at a time preceding and separated from the commencement of his prosecu-

MINOR MATTERS.

Official Orders Correcting the Records of Certain Indiana Soldiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-By direction of the Secretary of War, to complete the record, the musters into service of Eli F. Scott as first lieutenant and as captain, Company K, Eightythird Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Nov. 2, 1862, and Nov. 16, 1863, are amended to date Oct. 18, the membership of the Commercial Travelers' small residue was confined to professional men the membership of the Commercial Travelers' charge as captain, June 3, 1865, is amended to take effect May 21, 1865; he is mustered into take effect May 21, 1865; he is mustered into take effect May 21, 1865; he is mustered into gists, 25 cents; five for \$1; or, postage free, of POT-bers who reside in this city who will vote the service as major, same regiment, to date May TER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

22, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged as major June 3, 1865; and he is mustered for pay in said grades during the periods embraced between the aforesaid dates.

The discharge of Sergeant Edwin B. Weist, Company H, Twentieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Dec. 14, 1864, is amended to take effect Dec. 1, 1864; his muster into service as second lieutenant, same company and regiment, Dec. 15, 1864, is amended to date Dec. 2, 1864; his discharge as second lieutenant, July 12, 1865, is amended to take effect May 15, 1865; he is mustered into service as first lieutenant, same company and regiment, to date May 16, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged as first lieutenant July 12, 1865, and he is mustered for pay in said grades during the periods embraced between the aforesaid dates.

The discharge of First Sergeant Nelson E Miller, Company H, Twentieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Dec. 14, 1864, is amended to take effect Dec. 1, 1864; his muster into service as first lieutenant, same company and regiment, Dec. 15, 1864, is amended to date Dec. 2, 1864; his discharge as first lieutenant, July 12, 1865, is amended to take effect May 15, 1865; he is mustered into service as captain, same company and regiment, to date May 16, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged as captain July 12, 1865; and he is mustered for pay in said grades during the periods embraced between the aforesaid dates.

An Important Letter from General Grant. Special to the Indianapolis Journes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The contents and

whereabouts of the most important communica-

tion from the late President Grant is a matter of considerable speculation among some coteries of Republicans who happen to know of its existence. It will be a surprise to many to learn that just previous to the Chicago convention of 1880, General Grant, feeling that he could not be renominated, wrote a letter authorizing the withdrawal of his name as a candidate. That letter was intrusted into the hands of John Russell Young, now the editor of the New York Herald. Mr. Young was directed by General Grant to proceed from Galena to the East, and to submit the letter to John A. Logan, Roscoe Conkling and Don Cameron. It is known that this letter was seen by all three of these parties. Conkling and Logan maintained that it eventually passed into the hands of Cameron. When Senator Cameron was questioned about the matter he acknowledged that such a letter had been written, but denied its possession. He also declined to state its contents, saying that some time the communication might speak for

A Congressman Who Whips His Wife. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-The boarders of one of the prominent hotels here are enjoying a mild sort of a scandal. Not long ago they were aroused late at night by a woman's screams coming from the room of a Western Congressman. The clerk and two porters burst open the door and discovered the Congressman, who was very much intoxicated, in the act of beating his wife. They separated the pair and restored peace, and endeavored to hush up the matter. The next morning one of the barkeepers, who was making a cocktail for a very nervous and very thirsty customer, in a burst of confidence related the incident, and threw in his opinion that any man who would strike his wife was a coward and a cur. The cocktail-seeker did not reply, but he walked to the clerk's desk and made a complaint to the proprietor that the bar-tender had insuited him. The bartender was discharged, and he is getting a mild sort of revenge by retailing this story with the names, date and place to anyone who cares to listen

#### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

St. George's Church, New York, was crowded pesterday afternoon on the occasion of the anniversary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Bishop Dudiey, of Kentucky, offered commun-

Near Falmouth, Ky., on Saturday, four brothers, named Draper, and their brother-in-law, John Gordon, had a shooting affray, in which Gordon was seriously and Richard Draper fatal-Among the arrivals by the steamship La

Champagne, from Havre, yesterday, was ex-Governor Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island. In the Cunarder Etruria was Right Rev. Stephen Perry, Bishop of Iowa. Arrangements have been made for a meeting

of coke-producers this week, when prices will be advanded to \$1.25 per ton, to take effect Nov. 1. A slight increase in the wages of the coke-work ers will probably follow the advance in the price At Bridgeport, Conn., two burglars were surprised at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the

store of Benjamin Betts. Betts called a neighbor named Hayes to his aid, and a fight ensued, during which one burglar, who gave his name as Wm. Carey, was wounded, probably fatally. The other escaped. A Central branch passenger train ran into a freight express that was standing on the main track, near Frankfort, Kan., yesterday morning.

Cameron Fortner, of Kansas City, was injured in the back, and W. E. Bennett, a brakeman, was also slightly hurt. Governor Martin was in the sleeper, but escaped without injury. Two prisoners at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, under arrest for desertion, escaped, Saturday night, after making a deadly assault on sentries Kennedy and Welch. The deserters were Thomas F. Lynch and a recruit named Mc-

Curdy. Sentry Kennedy was cut down with an ax in the hands of Lynch, while McCurdy beat Welch into insensibility with the butt of a revolver he had taken away from the sentry. The men will die. Louise Scharf committed suicide by banging at the house in which she lived, in Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O. In July last, while a nurse at the Cincinnati Hospital she was entrusted by a patient with between \$100 and \$200 to purchase bonds; she failed to do so, and kept

the money. On Saturday she was arrested on a charge of larceny, preferred by the patient, and a search of her home revealing a quantity of linen belonging to the hospital. a second charge of larceny was preferred by the hospital authori-

The Blaine Family Troubles,

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.-Colonel Ingersoll, Gen. Pryor and Gen. McMahon are about to begin a suit on behalf of Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., against James G. Blaine, sr., and wife, for \$100,000 for alienating young Blaine's affections. Mrs. Blaine, jr., does not sue for a divorce, because she is a Catholic, and divorce is not tolerated by the Catholic Church. One of the points which will have a bearing on the case is that young Blaine is still a minor.

Wheezing Whispers-Almost everybody is hoarse. There is something in the air that provokes coughs and colds,

and reduces the voice to a husky whisper. Fortunately, Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar can be obtained of any druggist, and no hoarseness or cough, however obstinate, can resist the curative operation. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Advice to Motners.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty ave cents a bottle.

# Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh, in its destructive force, stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is, therefore, singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies, concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge, have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing

Sanford's Radical Cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional, instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe economical and never-failing. Each package contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise; price, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston

UTERINE PAINS And weaknesses instantly relieved by the uticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. A new, most agreeable, instantatus and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially

All Run Down From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have never tried this peculiar medicine, do so

now. It will give you strength and appetite. "I was completely run down, and was for nearly four years under medical treatment, being given up to die by physicians. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At last I consented, and I have never taken anything which helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I have been taking it about four months, and am now a different being. I can work all day with very little fatigue. I recommend it to any one whose system is prostrated." NELIA NOBLE, Peoria, "I was all run down and unat for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work. I recommend it to all." D. W. BRATE, 4 Mar-tin street, Albany, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

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Thursday Night and Rest of Week, "THE TIGRESS"

SELENA FETTER, RAMSAY MORRIS, and .

powerful Dramatic Company.
REGULAR PRICES. Seats on sale to-morrow.

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THIS AFTERNOON! TO-NIGHT! And all this week, Mr. E. J. Hassan's great scenis

production of

NIGHT PRICES-10, 20, 30 cents. MATINEES-10 and 20 cents.

MUNKACSY'S GREAT PAINTING Christ on Calvary TO BE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCE IN A FEW DAYS

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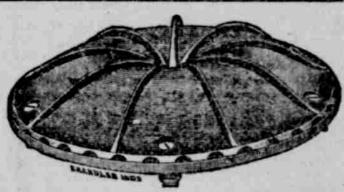
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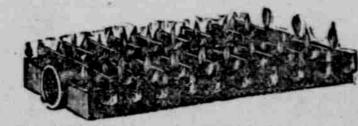
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